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號十四零千八百一第

日一初月二年辰丙

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1916.

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號四月三年五國民華中

PRIME, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Mar. 5th.—Europe (via Siberia), per s.s. SINKIANG.
Mar. 8th.—The French mail, per s.s. POLYNESIAN.

TO DEPART.

Mar. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 1 p.m., per s.s. CANADA MARU.
Mar. 4th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Canada, via Victoria, B.C., United States, South America via Tacoma, United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. CANADA MARU.
Mar. 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 5 p.m., per s.s. CHANAN.
Mar. 7th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TAMBA MARU.
Mar. 7th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. ANHUI.
Mar. 7th.—Saigon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 4 p.m., per s.s. ATLANTIQUE.
Mar. 9th.—Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. IYO MARU.
Mar. 9th.—Japan via Kobe, Canada via Victoria, North and South America via Seattle and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. TITAN.
Mar. 9th.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 2 p.m., per s.s. NANKIN.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 119

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CATALOGUES
FOR
1916.
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1916. 110

A LING & CO.,
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
In Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
TELEPHONE 1215.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. 170

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 15 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 10 " "
1.45 " " 2.00 " " 15 " "
2.00 " " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all services already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 56

MITSU-BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. 126

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11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.
7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.

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HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
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Manager.
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Manager. 121

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1st February, 1916. 131

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [365]

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Hongkong, 29th February, 1916. [347]

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Hongkong, 29th February, 1916. [348]

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A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the
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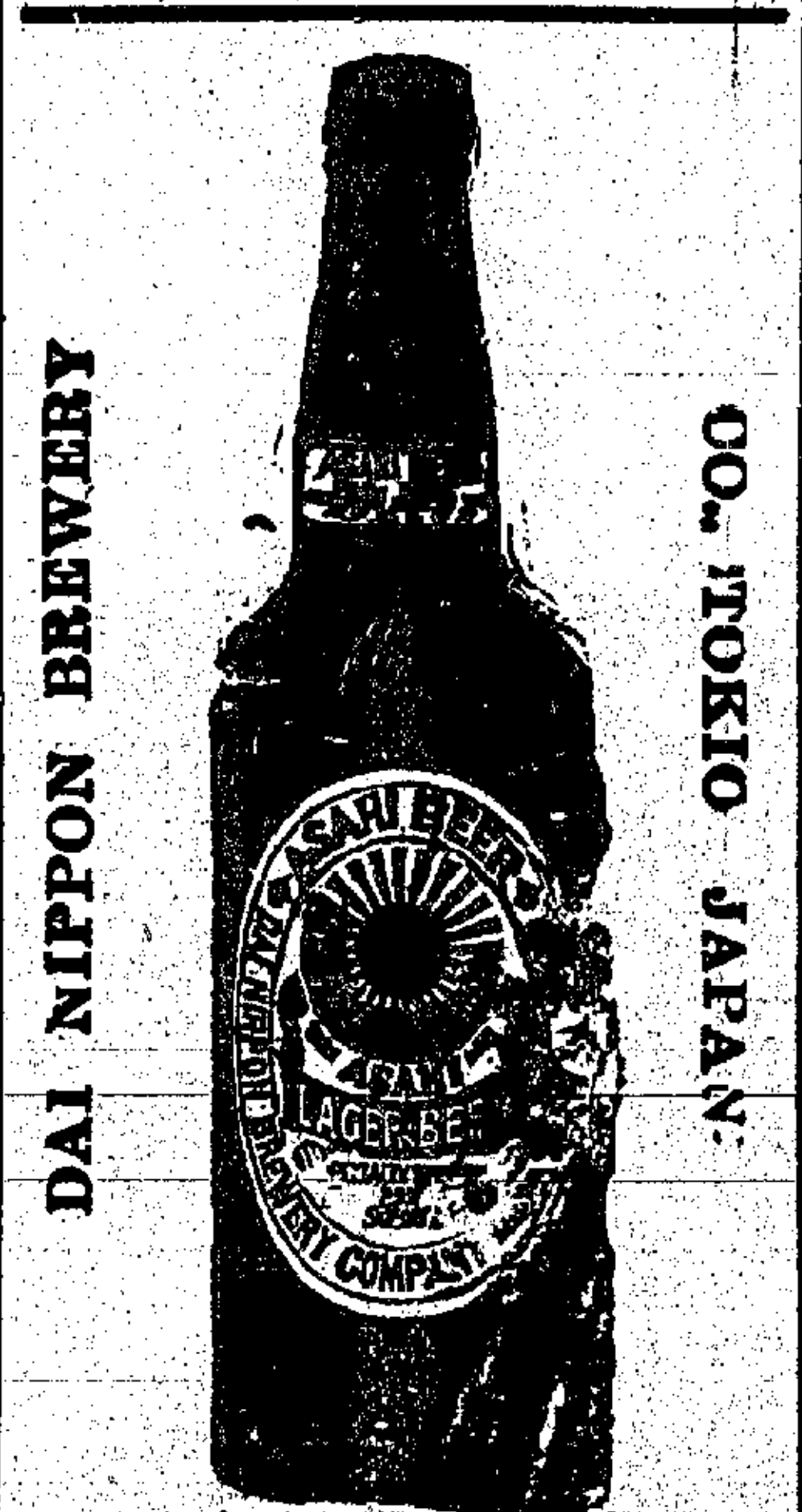
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A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace,
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[BY A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

"Videtur Consules ne quid detrimenti
capere Respublica." Let the Consuls see
that the Commonwealth suffer no damage.
Such was the all-embracing phrase with
which at times of national crisis the Roman
Senate gave full powers to the Executive,
and such is the demand that we now make
upon our 22 Consuls. In a crisis such as
this, we must have a Government that will
govern. Freedom is our cherished birth-
right, and we now exercise it by talking our
rulers to take all necessary measures in its
defence.

It is especially necessary that they should
act, quickly and vigorously, in matters of
finance, for it is in these matters that the
ignorance of the public is most shameful
and most dangerous. One still meets people,
quite well educated according to ordinary
standards, who think that it cannot be
wrong to spend money as long as it stays
in the country, because it "gives employ-
ment and is good for trade"; they cannot
be expected to know that by employing
people in fetching and carrying for us, at
a time when the needs of national finance
require every available man and woman to
be working for the Government or for the
export trade, we are committing an act of
treason to the cause of freedom. It is the
business of the Government to make these
things clear and to see that we do what
is right. To leave the laws of supply and
demand to regulate our growing and mak-
ing things, and buying and selling, at such
a time as this is sheer absurdity. Demand
depends ultimately on what the average
person thinks, or can be induced to think,
that he or she would like to buy. In mak-
ing up our minds on this point we prob-
ably exercise less reason or common-sense
than on any other of the problems of life.
We want things because our neighbours
have got them or because our fathers had
them or for any pretence at a reason. We
have never been taught to think what effect
our purchases may have on the economic
position of the nation, and this collective
ignorance and thoughtlessness on the part
of the majority of our population can only
bring evil upon us if they are left free to
work their will on our finance. In time
of peace they do mischief enough, though
there is much to be said for the view that
attempts to regulate their effects by Gov-
ernment working along ordinary political
lines, would probably do more harm than
good.

In the midst of a war such as this, to
leave our trade activities to be regulated
by the whims of the average consumer is
to court disaster. He cannot be expected
to think the matter out, but he would not
have the least objection, if the thing was
put to him as it ought to be, to having it
thought out for him, and being told what
he may and may not do. The country
is long to be governed, as long as due
care is taken that governing shall apply
to all classes alike. Restrictions on the
drink traffic, which might have been ex-
pected to cause much irritation and pro-
test, have been received and observed with
a readiness which only shows how ready
the nation is to do what is best at this
crisis.

AN ORGY OF EXTRAVAGANCE.
At present, because we do not know any
better, we are indulging, as a nation, in
splendid extravagance. The theatres and
picture palaces are thronged nightly,
the West-end shops in London have had
such a Christmas season as they will long
remember, in the provincial centres the
turnover of tradesmen has probably been
even more gratifying to their pockets, the
trains are packed with week-end travellers,
cheap jewelry is being bought with avid-
ity, and expensive motor-cars and ready
sale. All classes are joining in the orgy,
except the comparatively small number of
professional folk who have been hit by the
war and so are compelled to save, and a
still smaller number of people who have
seen that it is wicked to waste the resources
of the nation at this time and have crimi-
nated their expenditure accordingly. In the
case of the poorer classes, who for the first
time in their history find themselves with a
margin, it is very natural that they should
take advantage of it in a manner that is
bad for the nation, for themselves, and for
the residue of really poor who are hit by
the consequent high prices and have not
succeeded in earning higher wages. The
very natural misuse by the wage-earners of
the big sums that the war is putting in
their hands is the Nemesis that we have
brought on ourselves by leaving them as
long underpaid and undereducated. In the
case of the well-to-do classes there is not
the same excuse, but here again it is al-
most entirely a matter of ignorance. They
have so long been victims of the fallacy
which teaches that spending money on fri-
volities and absurdities is good for trade
that they cannot be expected to see now
that the only trade that we can afford to
foster is trade for the war and trade for
export, so that we can pay for war mater-
ial abroad. Also they have a ready an-
swer for anyone who tries to show them
that saving is necessary for the war, if it
is to have the only end that we can con-
template. "The Government doesn't think
so," they can and do say, "or why do we
see Ministers living just as usual?" They
wait for a lead and an example, very
naturally.

TO DISCOURAGE LUXURIES.
Taxation, as has been shown, can do
much to give this lead, but not enough.
If we taxed all imports, except necessary
food, we should not stop the overeating and
waste of food that is costing us many mil-
lions and piling up our debt to foreigners.
If we taxed imported raw materials that
were wanted for the manufacture of exports,
we should have to plunge into the com-
plication of rebates and drawbacks. More-
over, by taxing imports and leaving the
home trade free to busy itself with turning
out fripperies to meet the "demand" of
the ignorant and thoughtless, we deal with
only a fraction of the problem. For some
time, in the interests of our blockade, we
have had a system of licences to export;
there is no reason why we should not have
licences to import, in the interests of our
trade balance and of our financial staying
power. This would enable the Govern-

MESSAGE FROM THE MEN AT THE FRONT.

"IF ANY POLITICIANS TRY TO
STOP THE WAR THERE'S GOING
TO BE A REVOLUTION."

Describing his second visit to the front
and the attitude of the men, Ben Tillett
says:—The front is very different now
from what it was when I was up there in
the summer. "Their boys" were fighting
machine-guns with rifles, which was sur-
prising. Now we are giving the Boches five
shells for every one they send us, and the
spirit of the fighting is a different one.
There wasn't any Christmas truce this
year. When they asked for one our guns
answered them. There isn't going to be
another truce. Our lads have got their
jaws set. They mean business—business
all the time—and the politicians at home
who forget it had better commit suicide
at once. I mean this very seriously. I've
talked with hundreds of the lads up there.
They are all in splendid health and high
spirits, for they feel, I think, that things
are moving as we want them. But they
are very different lads now from the lads
of last summer. They are graver—high
spirited and all. They are sterner. They
won't stand any nonsense. They don't look
on war as a game. "Look here, Ben,"
dozens of them said to me, "when you get
home again just tell them this—This is
our war and they mustn't forget it. We
won't stand any nonsense from the politi-
cians. We are here to fight, fighting for
the future and we're going to have that
future well assured. We are here to beat
the Boches and we are going to beat them
to a frazzle. Ben, do you understand? We
are not going to be interfered with. We
are not going to be told 'Yes, thank
you very much, you've done extremely well.'
The war's all over, till we feel that we
have done what we came out to do and all
of it. If any politicians try to stop the
war, before the British Army thinks and
feels satisfied that it is finished there's
going to be a revolution when we come
home again. We know what the Hun
are now doing, and what they will do if
they can; and we are not going to allow
any politicians to allow them to do it. The
French feel just as we do, and they are
our pals. They tell us that the French
politicians at home know it, too, and are
working with them. We don't feel so sure
of our own politicians in England. Go
back and tell them, Ben, that we mean
business, real business. Go back and tell
them that they've got to let us fight this
thing to a real finish and to help us to
do so if they want to save their own
necks."

"That," said Ben Tillett, "is the mes-
sage from the front which I am going to
deliver."

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO CHINESE
REVOLUTIONARIES.

The Yunnan Government Gazette has
published a letter from the German Consul
at Yunnan acknowledging the rebel cir-
cular to the Consul, which proclaimed the
independence of Yunnan.
The German Consul expresses his grati-
tude as Yunnan's desire to cultivate friend-
ly relations with Germany, and says he is
forwarding the notification to the German
Minister at Peking.

to forbid the importation of all manu-
factured articles that are not necessary to life
and health, and of all raw material that
is not going to be made into such neces-
saries or to be turned into exports. There-
by we should do something to solve the dif-
ficult problem of freights, by setting free
some of the space on the ships that come to
our ports; and it need not be said that the
connection is close between the price of
freights and that of the necessities of life,
and all the other prices that depend on
them, the rise in which is a cause of so
much friction and discontent. But the
licence system would also have to be ap-
plied to the home trade. It is no use to
tax, or forbid, imported pianos, if we there-
by encourage home makers to turn out
instruments for which we enable them to get
fancy prices. A countervailing Exduty
duty is said to be impossible, because the
departments have not got the staff to work
it; but a licence duty, payable in propor-
tion to gross receipts, on manufacturers of
goods and dealers in articles that are not
such that good citizens have now any right to
buy, would either check extravagance or
put a big revenue into the coffers of the
State.

REGULATED PURCHASES.

There is much to be said for going far-
ther, and imposing and extending the Ger-
man system of bread and meat tickets.
Germany's problem is made comparatively
simple by our blockade. We have to deal
with a people that has all the world open
to it to buy in, and has not been made to
see why it should not spend the money it
is earning. One way to make it see is to
regulate its purchases of everything—food
and clothes and heat and light and housing
and amusements and all unnecessary.
Much unnecessary building is going on.
Private motor-cars with a chauffeur and a
footman in front are still to be seen in
dozens on our country roads. "They are
the only means of getting about," we are
told. Is it necessary to "get about," ex-
cept on war business? The moral effect
of really drastic regulation of our individ-
ual spending would be excellent. It
would have to be well and sensibly
managed, and the reasons for it would have
to be properly explained. The adoption
of it would show, as nothing else could,
our determination to put our finance in a
position in which we could cheerfully face 10
years or more of war. And if once we
made that clear the end of the war would
be in sight. Such drastic regulation is
probably impossible because it would re-
quire so much machinery. But regulation
even on a smaller scale would do something
to bring home the facts of the case to the
nation, and to produce the revolution in
our spending habits that is needed to make
victory secure.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. W. F. Martinson, King Edward's
Horse, writes from France, under date of
January 22nd, that he was to receive his
commission on the following day and was
appointed to the 13th Batt. Essex Regi-
ment.

Lieut. C. Gordon Kirk, 11th Batt.
York and Lancaster Regiment, formerly
chief detective officer, Shanghai Muni-
cipal Police, has been promoted to be
captain.

Mr. Harry Knowles, late of the British
American Tobacco Co., has for some time
been in training with the Royal Warwick-
shires and has already gained two stripes.
He expects to leave for the front very
shortly.

Lieut. F. Defries, 3rd Batt. Middlesex
Regiment, formerly of the China United
Assurance Co., was mentioned in despat-
ches published in The Times of January
7th. The last heard of him was that he
was still in England, having been invalid-
ed home from Alexandria with a slight
touch of enteric. He had originally served
ten and a half months in France.

THE ONLY POSSIBLE PEACE.

NO MORE "SCRAPS OF PAPER."

[BY SENATOR FIERRE BAUDIN, PARIS.]

I hear many well-intentioned persons
speak of peace. The great thing, they say,
is to select persons of importance, of ex-
perience, to discuss the terms.
Well, I am with those who shout, No!
No peace! And I even go further; I say,
let there be no mention of peace! Let us
not even talk of it!
I am bold enough to believe that, for-
tunately, we shall not have to treat with
Germany.
Can you conceive delegates busy with
preliminaries discussing the means of deal-
ing justly with all parties? The thought
of such trafficking is abhorrent to me.
There can be no written peace between
Germany and the Allies. It would be
insanity to think of exchanging scraps of
paper with the Boches.
We have had the costly experience
of their complete immorality; of their
theatricality in justifying in cancelling
signatures with impunity and in triumph-
ing over right, that it alone is empowered
to dictate orders to the conscience of na-
tions. Their method of suppressing na-
tions, the spectacle with which they have
provided us, tells us that we must have
no peace that is written and bargained for.
We should be applying the laws of reason
to madmen.
I can well conceive that illustrious pro-
fessors, whose counsels were too often im-
posed on French Governments before the
war, will have retained their ancient prej-
udices. They will protest against my
point of view. But the way in which they
have represented us at many an inter-
national conference and arbitration
may well cause us to beware of their
wisdom.

NATION OF BANDITS.
They have often with sublime uncon-
sciousness, betrayed our national interests.
They gave way before the personal defence
shown them by crafty and dexterous
foreigners. Or, perhaps they allowed
themselves to be too readily awayed by con-
siderations such as that France must
always indulge in the luxury of gener-
osity, of an immense idealism, moral
superiority. And many of our interests
have been sacrificed to these dangerous
sophistries.
It becomes inadmissible, that our nation
should authorise whomever it may be, whether
illustrious diplomatist or politician,
to deliberate at international congresses
from which we should emerge as dupes.
One does not negotiate with a nation of
bandits.

All one can do, if he be the stronger, is
to place that nation in a position where
it shall no longer be capable of harm.
The German character is founded on
servitude.

The madness of the Boches is explained
by the fact that Russia was able, in spite
of countless difficulties, to build up with
native brutality an artificial empire, and
to construct, out of a race of valets and
mercenaries, an organised nation that pos-
sessed a semblance of unity.

The Allies must treat Germany as a race
outside the pale, one that is regarded with
horror, by the universe, as a race that has
turned traitor to the most essential feel-
ings and principles of eternal humanity.

They must confine her, as though in some
ghastly and pestilential lazarette.
That is the idea we must foster among
our people. I am convinced it will be the
British and Russian method of thought
and action.

A CUSTOMS UNION.

Holding the beast in the grip of the
superior strength that is theirs, the Allies
of their own free will must establish peace
not as a right but as a fact necessary for
the world.

No party, not even the most revolution-
ary, dare permit itself to regard otherwise
the German inwardness.

It must be remembered that the theories
of Marx and Nietzsche served the unscrup-
ulous policy of Bismarck, the most sinis-
ter figure in the history of Europe.

To conclude, it is our first duty to pre-
serve unimpaired the bonds that unite us
with our Allies. It is through our perma-
nent union that we shall solve the giant
problems that this savage war has
created.

The resources that will be needed to re-
pair the ruin caused by the German fury
impose on the Powers duties of sincerest
collaboration.

Germany has for fifty years been the cor-
rupter among the nations; she has en-
tangled the interests of all the countries,
undermined consciences, and rendered com-
mercial competition impossible through her
methods of brigandage and blackmail.

A Customs union, both financial and
political, will establish itself as closely as
the sacred union in battle that has shed
glory on our Armies.

And at the end, when all this has been
accomplished, humankind will resume its
sanity, its moral probity, and its affairs,
and pursue its destiny in peace.—Daily
Mail.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

RELOCATE SECTION.

1.—Members of Belcher's Section are spe-
cially requested to attend the drill
on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 7.30 a.m.
sharp.

PARADES.

2.—Parade for to-day.
7.30 a.m.—Members of Signalling Sec-
tion and other Signallers, as detailed
in Signalling Section order dated
December 12th, 1915—Morse flag and
Heliograph practice at Head-
quarters.

2.30 p.m.—Musketry (Part II only).
Recruits of Right Section M. G. Co.
Four members of the Signalling
Section will attend for telephone
duty.

Parades for next week.
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and
Friday:—

Nos. 2, 1, 4, and 3 Sections Scouts
Co., Machine gun Instruction on Ken-
nedy Road Range at 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday—Left Section M. G. Co.—
Machine gun Instruction on Ken-
nedy Road Range at 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday special drill for N.C.O.s
of Scouts Co. at Headquarters, at
5.15 p.m.
Remainder the same as this week.

DETAIL.

3.—On duty to-night: Scouts Company.
On duty to-morrow: Scouts Com-
pany.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Danby.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, COMMANDING
H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty till the morning of Friday, 10th
inst.—H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH INST.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground on Mon-
day, 6th inst.; Wednesday, 8th inst.;
and Thursday, 9th inst.; at 5.15 p.m.
under Drill-Instructor Sergt. Oxberry.
Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Head-
quarters on Monday, 6th inst.; Wednes-
day, 8th inst.; and Friday, 10th inst.;
at 5.15 p.m. Uniform to be worn.
"A" Co. on the Cricket Ground on Tues-
day, 7th inst., at 5.15 p.m. for platoon
drill under Platoon Commanders.
Dress: Drill order.

"B" Co. on the Cricket Ground on Fri-
day, 10th inst., at 5.15 p.m. for
platoon drill under Platoon Comm-
anders. Dress: Drill order.
"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters on
Wednesday, 8th inst., at 5.15 p.m.
under Sergt.-Major Cooke. Dress:
Drill order.

MUSKETRY.

The following members will attend at
King's Park Range on Wednesday,
8th inst., at 2.15 p.m., to fire Part II.
Standard Test (Trained Men) Mus-
ketry Course:—Lt.-Col. Peers, Pres.
C. H. Gale, G. H. May, P. R. Wolff,
J. H. Mead, J. H. Seth, F. Allen, J.
R. Wood, H. Dowbiggin, A. Gray, J.
Hutchings, S. R. Jones, W. Robertson,
F. Brown and R. L. Needham.

POSTINGS.

Pte. J. MacLachlan, having joined, is al-
located Corps No. 592 and posted to
Company "B" Section 16.
G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the pro-
motion of the following to the rank
of Chief Inspector:—
Musketry Inspector Chinchin (Musketry
and Maxim Gunners).
Inspector d'Almada (No. 2 Company,
Band and Orchestra).
Inspector J. M. Wong (Nos. 3 and 4 and
Ambulance Companies).

PLATOON PARADES.

Monday, March 6th.—No. 3 Co. (1st and
2nd Platoons).
Tuesday, March 7th.—No. 3 Co. (3rd and
4th Platoons).
Wednesday, March 8th.—No. 1 Co. (3rd
and 4th Platoons).
Thursday, March 9th.—No. 2 Co. (1st, 2nd
and 3rd Platoons).

ROUTE MARCH.

All ranks will parade at Central Station
at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, March 10th,
for Route March through Western
Police District.

Platoon and Maxim Gun parades for that
day are hereby cancelled.
MAXIM GUNNERS.
P.-cs. J. Tarant and Omar are transferred
to the Maxim Gunners, and must be
relieved of Patrol duties during
March.

RE-ISSUE OF SERVICE RIFLES.

Members of Nos. 1, 3 and 4 Platoons of No.
1 Company will attend at Central Sta-
tion on Wednesday, March 8th, and
report to Chief Inspector Chinchin
as follows:—

Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons at 5.15 sharp.
No. 1 Platoon at 5.30 sharp.

F. C. JERVIS,
D.S.P. (R.)

NEW ZEALAND'S CONTRIBUTION.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar
Law, replying to Captain Amery, said:—
The number of men already sent away by

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, February 24th.

ANGLO-FRENCH ROUTE MARCH.

Under the command of Captain Hankin, the Peking British Volunteers, the 18th Infantry (Indian), and the Peking Company 10th Regiment Coloniale, had a march through the city on Sunday last. There was a good turn-out of both British and French, who went swinging along in good style, headed by the British Indian Bugle Band. At intervals the different contingents took up in turn their own marching tunes, the French songs coming between "Tipperary" and "John Brown's Body," while the Indians had the pleasure of airing some of their own peculiar musical compositions. The day was fine, and the men enjoyed the outing. Such meetings and marches help (if help is needed) to strengthen the friendship between the allied nations, and to demonstrate to all whom it may concern that "United we stand."

LINGERING WINTER.

Winter lingers this year. Two heavy falls of snow this week are slightly out of time. They would have been regarded as very lucky had they come in winter proper, but still they are welcomed as bringing needed moisture to the ground. The snow has interfered with our pleasure and occasioned the postponement of the Peking Hunt Club's Gymkhana from Sunday next to Sunday following.

MUNICIPAL PROGRESS IN PEKING.

The determination to make Peking a model city is steadily gaining ground, and, although in many ways much remains to be done, it cannot be denied there are much less desirable places to reside in than Peking. The climate is healthy, the main streets are well made and well lighted, traffic is regulated, while sanitary and public health regulations are enforced. In civic government and civic enterprise the capital decidedly leads the way. Peking leaves little to be desired in respect of its police, who are well trained, efficient and earnest in the carrying out of their various duties. Crime has been reduced to a minimum, and the police have complete control of street traffic, which is exceedingly well regulated.

On Monday night another aspect of the efficiency of the police was afforded by the capable and quiet manner in which they set about confining and extinguishing a fire which had broken out in a furniture store. Although the hour was midnight, bodies of police were very promptly on the scene and had taken charge. Foreigners might find plenty to criticize and something to smile at in the sight of twenty or thirty police coming along at the double, headed by two of their number carrying lanterns held up on long poles (not to look for the fire but to clear the way). The hand-reel, also, provoked a certain amount of contempt. Still, the appliances were capably handled, and in a very short space of time well-directed hose, pick and axe were effective. Peking has reason to be pleased with the progress which has been made towards reducing the fire danger. Honour to whom honour is due.

MONGOLIAN PRINCES IN PEKING.

The monarchist papers here have devoted much space to details of the visit of the Prince of the Taotai Khanate of Outer Mongolia, whose audience with Yuan Shih Kai is taken as a guarantee of the sympathy of Outer Mongolia with the monarchical movement. The Prince is reported to have "bowed three times and kowtowed (prostrated himself) nine times before the Emperor-elect, who, in return, 'bowed three times.' The Prince was robed in the old Manchu official garments with the 'Yellow Jacket' which was bestowed upon him by the ex-Manchu Emperor. The audience lasted for two hours. Special horses were ordered by the Peking Government, for the use of the Prince and his suite, who were entertained to lunch at the Palace of the President-Elector.

KOWLOON GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN RITCHIE CUP.

The draw for the Captain Ritchie Cup handicap in connection with the Kowloon Golf Club resulted as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

Mead and Neilson v. Crapnell and Hamilton.

SECOND ROUND.

Winners of first round to play Bryson and Wilson; Hyde and Overy v. McLennan and Silstone; May and McKinnon v. Pile and Harvey; Jack and Davidson v. Goodwin and McIntosh; Edwards and Stalker v. McKenzie and Keaton; Robinson and Finch v. Elson and Higby; Green and Braga v. Chynnet and M. L. Railton; Atkinson and Easton v. N. L. Railton, and McLeod.

First and second rounds are to be completed by March 13th. Second prizes will be given by the Club.

CAPTAIN AND STEIN CUPS.

Following is the draw in the Captain's Cup:—Stevens and Robinson; winner to play E. J. Edwards; Bryson and Jack; McLennan and Mead; Elson and May. The draw in the Stein Cup is:—

FIRST ROUND.

N. L. Railton and May; Stevens and Jack; winner to play Hyde and Crapnell; Mead and Elson; Goodwin and Atkinson; winner to play McLennan and Edwards.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW IN BOTANIC GARDENS.

SATISFACTORY EXHIBITS DESPITE BAD SEASON.

The long hot summer and the last two weeks of thin rain have been all against the cultivation of good garden exhibits, yet, despite these horticultural enemies the match held in the Botanic Gardens were well-filled with some very attractive garden produce yesterday for the annual show in connection with the Hongkong Horticultural Society. Speaking generally, the exhibits were by no means so numerous as last year; there being many gaps on the stalls, and the quality was not always up to exhibition standard. However, the judges were of the opinion that, considering the difficult season, the local gardeners had done exceedingly well, both as regards the quantity and quality of their produce. But one feature was introduced, a class of cut flowers for Chinese gardeners, but the venture was not a success. The rules laid down that the exhibits were to consist of plants which had not previously been exhibited, but there were two infringements, and in view of the fact that the entries were small in number the new class was really a failure. Flowers were a feature of the show, and distinct taste was shown by all the exhibitors, the judges' task proving a very difficult one. There was plenty of variety, and the quality, both in colouring and quantity of blooms, was excellent. The classes for plants in pots also attracted many entrants, especially from the Peak district, and here again the judges were faced with a galaxy of variety and plants of high quality. It was difficult to decide upon the prize-winners, and when the exhibits were grouped in the match they created a truly beautiful picture. Vegetables suffered chiefly from the bad season, but the falling away in quality was not so marked as that in the quantity of exhibits. The carrots were an outstanding feature and the cabbages were also large and firm, but much better potatoes have been staged in this show. Tomatoes were quite good. Table decorations failed to attract many competitors, and at the last moment two of the entrants failed to put in an appearance, with the result that there were two empty tables. The winning tables were tastefully arranged and thoroughly deserved the awards.

The judges were Mrs. Newall, Commander Beckwith, and Messrs. H. Humphreys, H. W. Looker, W. J. Tutcher, and A. Nicol. The table decorations were judged by the judges and also the show officials who were present. Mr. A. Nicol was also the Hon. Secretary of the show, which duties he carried out most efficiently. Mr. H. W. Looker was President, and the Committee was composed of Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Ede, Mrs. Newall, and Messrs. A. Nicol (Secretary), W. L. Pattenden (Treasurer), W. J. Tutcher, P. W. Goldring, A. Leed, L. Gibbs, and Cho Po Sien. The arrangements made were of the best, and in the afternoon, when there was a large attendance of the general public, no difficulty was experienced in viewing all the exhibits.

During the afternoon and evening the band of the 74th Punjab (Bandmaster Christian), discoursed pleasing selections, and tea was provided on the lower terrace of the Gardens. The show will be open again to-day.

Among those present on the opening day were Sir William and Lady Reg. Davies, Sir Haviland and Lady de Saussure, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther, the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, etc.

PRIZE-LIST.

Following is a list of the prize-winners:—

CUT FLOWERS.

OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

12 bunches—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Ho Kom Tong.

Six bunches sweet peas—1, A. Nicol; 2, Mrs. D. Templeton.

Six roses—1, A. Nicholson.

Six cactus dahlias—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, A. Nicholson.

Six carnations or pinks—1, Ho Kom Tong.

Six dahlias—2, Ho Kom Tong.

Six bunches mignonette—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, A. Nicholson.

Six bunches nasturtium—1, E. Ormiston; 2, A. Nicol.

12 pansies—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

Six bunches violets—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. Stabb.

Flower sprays and buttonholes—1, Miss V. Scudamore; 2, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Hand bouquet in vase—2, Mrs. M. Harrington.

Bouquet of wild flowers—1, Miss D. May; 2, E. Ormiston.

PEAK GARDENS ONLY.

Six bunches sweet peas—1, Mrs. W. Murray Scott; 2, C. D. Wilkinson.

Six bunches cut flowers, distinct—1, Mrs. Scott; 2, C. D. Wilkinson.

Six bunches nasturtium—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mrs. T. E. Pearce.

12 pansies—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Bunches of violets—1, J. Scott Harrison; 2, C. W. Wilkinson.

Six cactus dahlias—1, C. W. Wilkinson; 2, J. S. Harrison.

Bunches of mignonette—1, C. Pemberton.

PLANTS IN POTS.

OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENERS.

Pots marguerite—1, Ladies Golf Club (Fauling); 2, Sgt. Kerr.

Pots marguerite—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Sgt. Kerr.

Pots palms—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Ho Kom Tong.

Pots salvia—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Cho Po Sien.

Six pots of annuals—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sgt. Kerr.

Pots of flowering plants—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Cho Po Sien.

Pots of antirrhinum—1, Cho Po Sien.

Pots of begonia—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Ho Kom Tong.

Pots of carnations—1, Cho Po Sien; 2, Chao King Yu.

Pots of dianthus—1, Cho Po Sien; 2, Hon. Mr. Landale.

Cactus dahlias—1, Cho Po Sien; 2, Ho Kom Tong.

Dahlias—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Wong Kwong Tin.

Heliotrope—1, Mrs. Stabb; 2, Hon. Mr. Landale.

Larkspur—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Mrs. Templeton.

Maidsen-hair ferns—1, Mrs. Templeton; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Freesia—1, A. Nicol; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Geraniums—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Sgt. Kerr.

Mignonette—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Cho Po Sien.

French marigolds—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Cho Po Sien.

Pot marigolds—1, Cho Po Sien; 2, Ladies Recreation Club.

Narcissus tazetta—1, Cho Po Sien.

Nasturtium, dwarf—1, Ho Kom Tong.

Pots of petunias—1, E. Ormiston; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Phlox Drummondii—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Primula—1, Ho Kom Tong; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

Roses—1, Cho Po Sien.

Violets—1, E. Ormiston; 2, Mrs. Stabb.

Verbena—1, Mrs. D. Templeton; 2, Mrs. Makeham.

PLANTS IN POTS.

PEAK GARDENS ONLY.

Pots palms—1, Mr. M. Ede; 2, Mr. C. W. Wilkinson.

Pots marguerite—1, C. D. Wilkinson; 2, G. A. Hastings.

Pots tall nasturtium—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mrs. H. E. Pollock.

Six pots of annuals—1, Mrs. Scott; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Pots of flowering plants—1, C. W. Wilkinson; 2, Mrs. Newall.

Pots of arums—1, Sir E. Ho Tung; 2, C. W. Wilkinson.

Cactus dahlia—1, Mrs. T. E. Pearce; 2, J. Scott Harrison.

Geraniums—1, C. D. Wilkinson; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Heliotrope—1, C. W. Wilkinson; 2, J. Scott Harrison.

Pot marigolds—1, G. A. Hastings; 2, Mrs. Scott.

French marigolds—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, G. A. Hastings.

Maidsen-hair ferns—1, Mrs. Shelton; 2, Mrs. Ede.

Mignonette—1, J. W. Taylor; 2, G. A. Hastings.

GENERAL EXHIBITS.

Bunches cut flowers (open to Chinese market gardeners)—1, Cho Po Sien Lim (Sheung Chuan-ruen); 2, name not furnished; 3, Chai Kee (Tsim-tai-sui).

Group of flowering and foliage plants—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, G. M. Shaw; 3, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Table decoration—1, Mrs. Hill; 2, Mrs. M. Harrington.

Pots flowering plants—1, Mrs. M. Ede; 2, MacKie.

VEGETABLES.

OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT PEAK GARDENERS AND CHINESE MARKET GARDENERS.

Collection of vegetables—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, G. M. Shaw.

25 pods French beans—1, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

6 beets—1, Lady Ho Tung; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

25 brussels sprouts—1, G. N. Orme; 2, G. M. Shaw.

4 cabbages—1, Police Inspector Gerrard; 2, J. W. Bolles.

4 cauliflower—1, G. M. Shaw; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

6 carrots—1, A. Nicol; 2, J. W. Bolles.

4 heads of celery—1, E. Ormiston; 2, G. M. Shaw.

6 leeks—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

6 lettuce—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, G. M. Shaw.

12 onions—1, G. M. Shaw; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

6 parsnips—1, Sir Paul Chater; 2, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

25 pods of peas—1, G. N. Orme; 2, G. M. Shaw.

12 potatoes—1, A. Nicol; 2, Lady Ho Tung.

25 radishes—1, E. Ormiston; 2, Sir Paul Chater.

12 tomatoes—1, N. L. Railton; 2, A. Nicol.

6 turnips—1, E. Ormiston; 2, A. Nicol.

PEAK GARDENS ONLY.

Collection of vegetables—1, J. Scott Harrison; 2, C. D. Wilkinson.

25 pods of French beans—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, C. D. Wilkinson.

6 beets—1, C. D. Wilkinson; 2, Sir Robert Ho Tung.

25 brussels sprouts—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, C. D. Wilkinson.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report, dated the 3rd March, state:—

The local market continues active, with interest still centred chiefly in shipping shares and close firm. The February settlement was successfully negotiated on the 22nd ultimo, and with the exception of a temporary weakening in Douglases passed off without any disturbing incidents. "Rubbers" have been dealt in to a limited extent, at about last week's rates and close steady. Standard Tin is wired from London at \$188 for spot, and Plantation Rubber at 3/8 to 3/4. Bar Silver is quoted at 27d. Sterling T.T. at 1/11 3/4, Shanghai T.T. at 73d, and the Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai at 74d.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at \$795 and \$760, and close steady with probable buyers at the latter rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are again firmer with sales at \$975 and \$980. Cargoes have also improved, and are now in request at \$420. Yangtzes and North China are unchanged and without local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China in sympathy with the advance in Unions have improved to \$163, at which rate business has been booked. Hongkongs are quiet and unchanged at \$410.

SHIPPING.—Douglases under forced sales for the February settlement declined temporarily to \$124, but have since recovered to a buying quotation of \$129, with every probability of a higher rate being paid. Indo-China have also been in strong request, and after sales at \$135 and \$138 for the deferred can now be placed at \$137 for cash and full equivalents forward. The Preferred has been booked at \$491, and more shares could probably be obtained at this figure. Steamboats have been booked at the reduced quotation of \$18, and Star Ferries at \$38.

ORIS.—Shells have been placed at rates varying between 96/6 and 98/- and now close with buyers at better prices. Ural Caspian remain a dull market, and are now on offer at 34/- without leading to business. Langkats have been sold at \$14, 40 and \$16, 40, and finish up with a nominal quotation of \$14 3/4.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have strengthened, and been the medium of business at \$141, and \$142 cash, at which latter rate there are buyers, and are also wanted for April and May at equivalent rates. Luzons have also hardened and have been placed at \$40, closing with buyers at the rate.

MIXING.—This market remains neglected, and the following are the latest quotations, viz., Rubis \$3.30 sellers, and Sialams and Tronchs 29/- and 27/6 respectively.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have led to considerable business, and after weakness in the early part of the period under review, strengthened on the news of \$5 dividend being declared for the year 1915, sales of the old issue taking place at \$102 and \$103, the closing quotations being \$101 1/2 for the old, and \$96 1/2 for the new. Kowloon Wharves close with a nominal quotation of \$72 ex dividend of \$3 1/2. Shanghai Docks have been sold at \$14, 64 and \$14, 65, and Hongkong Wharves are quoted at \$14, 93 nominal. New Engineerings are a quiet market, with a nominal quotation of \$14, 104.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Central Estates have been placed at \$100, and more shares are on offer at the rate. Hongkong Hotels have been sold at \$112 1/2. Hongkong Lands are required for at \$102 1/2, with no buyers to report, and Humphreys have buyers at \$81. Kowloon Lands and West Points are a quiet market with a nominal quotation of \$37 1/2 and \$37 respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos are wanted at \$14, 140, and Kung Yiks at \$14, 134, with no shares on offer at the rates. The following quotations are all nominal, viz., Internationals \$14, 72, Laun Kung Mows \$14, 71, Shanghai Cottons \$14, 61, Soy Chets \$14, 41, and Yangtze \$14, 59.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Islands Cements are quoted for at \$29 1/2, Green Island Cements for at \$10, 30, Electric at \$43 1/2, Peak Trams (old) at \$10, (new) at \$5 cents, Watsons at \$8.85, and Powells at \$5. The following close with a nominal quotation, viz., China Borneo \$10.35, Providents \$9.30, Ices \$180, Repes \$32, Tams \$8. Laundry \$33, and Waterboats \$15 1/2. China Light and Powers remain on offer at \$4.70.

MEMO.—Next Settling Day, March 25th.

4 cabbages—1, C. D. Wilkinson; 2, H. W. Looker.

6 carrots—1, C. D. Wilkinson; 2, C. E. H. Beavis.

4 cauliflower—1, H. W. Looker; 2, C. E. H. Beavis.

4 heads of celery—1, H. W. Looker; 2, J. W. Taylor.

6 leeks—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, H. W. Looker.

6 lettuce—1, Mrs. Wakeman; 2, C. D. Wilkinson.

6 parsnips—1, C. E. H. Beavis.

15 pods of peas—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, C. E. H. Beavis.

25 radishes—1, Mrs. Wakeman; 2, C. D. Wilkinson.

6 turnips—1, C. D. Wilkinson; 2, Miss J. Looker.

2 vegetables marrows—1, Sir Robert Ho Tung; 2, Mrs. Wakeman.

FRUIT.

OPEN TO ALL.

Dish of straw berries—1, G. K. Hall.

Brutton; 2, Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

CHALLENGE CUPS.

Peak Plants (open)—Sir Paul Chater.

Pot Plants (Peak)—Mrs. S. Helton.

Cut flowers (open)—Mr. A. Nicholson.

Cup flowers (Peak)—Sir Robert Ho Tung.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GEAR. SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED: TENNIS RACKETS:

THE "IZ." THE "DOHERTY."
"GOLD MEDAL." "TOURNAMENT."

TENNIS POSTS. TENNIS NETS.

TENNIS BALLS:

SPALDING'S 1916 CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS.

GOLF CLUB SHAFTS. CADDY BAGS.

BOXING GLOVES. PUNCHING BALLS.

BASEBALL GEAR:

BASEBALLS. BATS. MITTS. ETC.

TENNIS RACKETS RESTRUNG AND REPAIRED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.	
Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return " "	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, 1916.	
6.00 a.m. HONGKONGSHAN.	6.00 a.m. HONAN.
10.00 p.m. HONAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

SUNDAY, 5th MARCH, 1916.	
10.00 p.m. FATSAN.	4.30 p.m. HONAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FURNISHED.
From Mid-April, 1916.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 180, PRINCE. Moderate
rent. Year or longer.
Apply—
T. K. DEALY,
Craigmin East, or
Queen's College.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1916. [377]

IN AID OF
ALLIED WAR FUNDS.
"PILKERTON'S PEERAGE,"
BY
ANTHONY HOPE,
CANTON CLUB THEATRE,
TUESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1916,
AT 9.15 P.M. Sharp.
Booking at WATSON'S, Shampien.
Seats:
Reserved \$3.00. Unreserved \$1.00.
PROGRAMMES FREE.
Canton, 3rd March, 1916. [378]

PUBLIC LECTURE
on the
HONGKONG CURRENCY PROBLEM.

MR. J. M. XAVIER has kindly consented
to deliver a LECTURE, to be followed
by a Discussion, on the above subject, at the
CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 10th March, at
8.15 P.M.
Ladies and Members of the Public are
invited.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
HONGKONG ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1916. [379]

NOTICE.

IN the matter of a Deed of Assignment for
the benefit of Creditors, executed on the
14th day of Oct., 1913, by A. B. MOULDER
trading under the style of A. B. MOULDER
& Co., Hongkong.

The Creditors of the above-named A. B.
MOULDER who have not already sent in their
Claims are requested, on or before the 7th
April, 1916, to send in their names and
addresses and the particulars of their Debts
or Claims to the Undersigned, the Trustee
under the said Deed, or in default thereof
they will be excluded from the benefit of the
dividend proposed to be declared.
Dated this 3rd day of March, 1916.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Trustee under Deed of Assignment
for the Creditors of A. B. MOULDER & Co.,
New Government Building,
Hongkong. [380]

NOTICE.

IN view of the refusal of LOCAL BANKS
to accept Comprode Orders, the
undersigned Lines request Passengers
and Shippers to pay all accounts for freight,
passage money, etc., by cheque or cash on
and after 1st March, 1916:

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY,
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CIE.,
OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD.,
CHINA MUTUAL S. N. CO., LTD.,
"ELLERMAN" LINE,
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.,
BANK LINE,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
NIPPON Yusen KAISHA,
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
"GLEN" LINE,
"BEN" LINE,
"SHIRE" LINE,
DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
JAPA-PACIFIC LINE,
JAPA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
CHINA MAIL S.S. CO.,
EAST ASIATIC CO. OF COPENHAGEN,
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC S.S. CO.,
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO. OF COPENHAGEN,
AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO., LTD.,
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE,
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1916. [381]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED CHARGE
of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [370]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED CHARGE
of the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [387]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed Mr.
WILLIAM GOLDENBERG to take
charge of our Showroom in the Hongkong
Hotel Building and to generally represent us
in Hongkong.

MUSTARD & COMPANY,
General Importers and Commission Agents,
Sole Distributors,
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
Agents—YALE AND TOWNE MFG. CO.,
Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [308]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed
Agent for the ESSEX & SUFFOLK
EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY
LIMITED, are prepared to issue Policies
against Fire Risks at Current Rates on
approved Foreign and Chinese Properties.
For the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
CO., LTD.,
S. J. CHINGCHEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 29th February, 1916. [350]

INTIMATIONS

BLUE CROSS
FUND.

HORSES IN WAR TIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB"THE ANGEL IN
THE HOUSE,"

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,

By B. MACDONALD HASTINGS

AND
EDEN PHILLIPOTS,

Last Year's Great London Success.

ON SATURDAY, 4th MARCH, AT 9.30 P.M.
AND MONDAY, 6th MARCH, AT 9.30 P.M.

BOOKING Now Opened at MOUTRIE'S

PRICES: \$4, \$3 AND \$2.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1916. [339]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED Our
Offices and Show-rooms from the
First Floor to the Second Floor of 10, Des
Vaux Road Central.
(Above the Robinson Piano Company).
MOW FUNG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [360]

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Claims against Mr.
GUSTAV ENGEL, of Messrs. Wm.
MEYERINK & Co., are requested to file same
with the Liquidators before 15th March, 1916.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [351]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Undersigned has been admitted a
Partner in the YICK HING FIRM (德興行)
of No. 53, Bonham Street West, Merchants
and Commission Agents, as from the 1st day
of the 2nd Moon, Ping San year (4th March,
1916), and will assume the entire management
of the Firm on and after that date.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that as from
the said date all Bills of Exchange, Promissory
Notes and other Documents given by the Firm
must bear the Signature of the Undersigned.
All Claims against the present Partners in
respect of liabilities incurred on behalf of the
Firm on or before the 30th day of the 1st Moon,
Ping San year (3rd March, 1916), should be
sent to the YICK HING FIRM without delay.

CHAN LAI CHUN (陳泉泉)
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [375]

WANTED.

EXPERT LADY TYPIST and STENO-
GRAPHER desires Position.
Apply—
CAPABLE.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916. [372]



1916-17.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be
received at the R. N. Hospital until
10 A.M. on the 15th March, 1916, from persons
desirous of Supplying BEER, MUTTON, FOWLS,
PORK, BREAD, CHEESE, PURE COW'S MILK,
AERATED WATERS, ICE, and other Provisions
and Necessaries for the year ending 31st
March, 1917.

Sealed Tenders in duplicate will also be
received for COAL (Akanke and Yulara).
Printed Forms of Tender and further particu-
lars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital.
The right to reject the lowest or any Tender
is reserved.

DONALD T. HOSKYN,
Surgeon-General.

R. N. Hospital,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916. [373]



1916-17.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on
MONDAY, the 6th of March. Students
should attend at QUEEN'S COLLEGE at 6 P.M.
on that date for Enrolment.

Copies of Prospectus and Entry Forms may be
obtained on application to the Director of
the Institute at the Education Department.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [365]



1916-17.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the Captain
SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and
occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
5 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-
HOLDERS of the above Company will be held
at the Office of the General Agents,
Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th
March, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of
receiving the Report and Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 29th
March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [268]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the Office of the Undersigned at
Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th
instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [376]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LIMITED.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2065, dated
6th May, 1903 of Thirty Shares numbered
8115 to 8139 inclusive and 18592/18596 inclusive,
standing in the Register in the name of Dr.
JOSEPH WHITTLESEY NOBLE, having
been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless
the said certificate be produced at the Office
of the Company, 20, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, on or before the 10th day of March,
1916, a New Certificate for the said Shares
will be issued and the old Certificate will
thereafter be held by the Company as null
and void.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [354]

THE HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH
TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue Duplicate Certificate
of 30 Shares in this Company in the name of
YUEN CHEONG or other Certificate or
Certificates in lieu thereof upon Statement
that the Original Certificate No. 33, Thirty
Shares numbered 7729/7758 dated 16th August,
1910, has been LOST or DESTROYED; and
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within
30 days from the date hereof no claim or
representation in respect of such Original
Certificate is made to the Company, the
Undersigned will then proceed to deal with
such application for duplicate.

For the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH TUG
AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.,
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [259]

EIGHT PER CENT. MILITARY LOAN.

SECOND DRAWING ON FEBRUARY 20th.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Second Drawing for Repayment of the
Eight Per Cent. Military Loan Bonds will
take place in Peking on February 20th, on
which occasion \$1,500,000, worth of Bonds
will be drawn for repayment. When the
drawing is over, the numbers of drawn Bonds
will be published in the Government Gazette.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
Canton, 23rd February, 1916. [330]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.

AN EARLY MORNING COMPETITION
will be held at HAPPY VALLEY
commencing on MONDAY, 6th March, and
continuing for one month for a CUP kindly
presented by the Hon. Mr. DAVID LINDALE.

Nine Holes Medal Play under Handicap.
Half full Handicap to be deducted, fraction
of 1 counting one.
Any number of cards may be taken out,
but no player shall start later than 7.30 A.M.
Names to be entered in the Special Book in
the Club House. Three ball games may be
played.

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [367]

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker
Road,
"DUNOTTAR," No. 81, Aberdeen Road.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916. [371]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with
coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with shunt regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [34]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

U. MORRISON BUILDING.
[335]

INTIMATION

WE HAVE RECEIVED

NEW STOCKS OF

JEFFREY'S
PILSENER
BEER

(BREWED IN SCOTLAND).

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 4th MARCH, 1916

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE situation in the south of China has
undergone little change. The Government
troops have achieved victories in the
neighbourhood of Luchow and a number
of outpost successes have been reported,
but the attack on Suifu, which has been
imminent every day for the past month,
has apparently yet to be made. Fortuna-
tely, the Government is taking long views
in regard to the rebellion. Provision is
being made for an expenditure of
\$30,000,000 to cover the cost of the expedi-
tionary force against the rebels. The
force is to consist of 100,000 men, and the
operations are expected to extend over
six months. The monthly expenditure is
estimated at five million dollars, namely,
\$1,500,000 for payment of troops, \$3,000,000
for expenditure on munitions, and
\$500,000 for sundries. Of the total sum of
thirty million dollars thus required,
twenty millions has already been provided
for in the Budget, and the balance of ten
millions will either be obtained from the
Provinces or raised by loan. Even the
Japanese are beginning to concede that
the situation is looking more hopeful for
the Government.

The enthronement of the Emperor-
Elect, however, is to be postponed. This
news may be hailed with satisfaction or
with dismay, according to the political
views of the people. Evidently the
Government has some misgivings on the
subject of foreign interference and has
decided not to take any risks. The
Mandate announcing that the enthronement
is officially postponed was issued on
Wednesday, and, curiously enough, ap-
peared in the local Press alongside a
memorandum from Prince Pu-YUN, Chair-
man of the State Council, requesting
YUAN SHIH-KAI to ascend the throne. In
quiet language the Emperor-Elect tells
the people that "the painful thought
caused by the sufferings of my people has
disabled me from enjoying our sleep and
food." In addition to this the unscrupulous

have invented rumours of a most fantastic
character. Our original intention to save
the country and the people has, unfortu-
nately, been made a subject for quarrel for
privileges and rights. How can our heart
be at ease if we should ascend the throne
at this moment? We are now resolved
that this question must be postponed. It
is presumed that all patriots will under-
stand our decision. Hereafter all tele-
grams and memorials praying for an early
accession to the throne shall not be allowed
to be presented. Let this be universally
proclaimed."

Side by side with this comes a
momentous announcement by the Govern-
ment, outlining the beginnings of the con-
stitutional government which has been pro-
mised to China so long. YUAN SHIH-KAI
has decided to invest the Cabinet with
ample powers. Hitherto conferences of
Ministers of State have been presided
over by His EXCELLENCY, but in future
the Cabinet will meet once a week to
discuss national affairs, the
President-Emperor being absent. The
importance of this departure cannot
be over-estimated; it delegates greater
responsibility to the Ministers of
State, who consequently gain freedom of
initiative and action. This is the first step
towards the establishment of a responsible
Cabinet. Of almost equal significance,
perhaps, is the inauguration of weekly
conferences, under the chairmanship of the
Secretary of State, which are to be at-
tended by Cabinet Ministers and by
Foreign Advisers. The object of these con-
ferences is to discuss ways and means for
the improvement of the country. Know-
ing the Chinese weakness for futile dis-
cussion, we may be inclined to view these
conferences as of little value, but there
seems to be a desire on the part of the
authorities to do better than they have
done before, and the very fact that the
Foreign Advisers are to be called in shows
the birth of a new spirit. It is under-
stood that the constitution will probably
be promulgated within three months. In
order to expedite the introduction of the
reform a movement is on foot to convert
into a Parliament the Citizens' Con-
vention, which is now being elected to pass the
Constitution. As this body is being
elected under election laws similar to those
drafted for the proposed Lifayuan, it is
felt that this is a common-sense course to
adopt. Concrete proposals in this con-
nection will probably be brought forward
shortly.

Mails for Europe via Siberia, close
to-day at 1 p.m. and at 5 p.m.

The Council-General of the Society of
St. Vincent de Paul desire to acknowledge
with thanks a donation of \$20 to the funds
of the Society from an anonymous donor.

"Pilkerton's Peerage" by Anthony
Hope is to be presented at the Canton
Club theatre on Tuesday, March 7th. The
proceeds are to be devoted to the Allied
War Funds.

Mr. J. M. Xavier will deal with the
Hongkong currency problem in a public
lecture to be delivered, under the auspices
of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society, at
the City Hall, on Friday, March 10th at
5.15 p.m.

In view of the refusal of the local banks
to accept Comprode Orders, a notice has
been issued by the Shipping Companies
requesting passengers and shippers to
pay all accounts for freight, passage
money, etc., by cheque or cash.

The Bishop is announced to give a course
of Lent Lectures on Wednesday morning,
at 10.45 a.m. The first on Wednesday
next, will be delivered in the Cathedral,
and subsequent ones in the Bishop's pri-
vate chapel at St. Paul's College.

The Bishop of Victoria returned to the
Colony yesterday by the *Sunpikang*. He
and the Rev. H. G. H. Griffith have visit-
ed Hoihow, Pakhoi and Liemchow. The
Bishop held confirmations and confirmed
fifty converts of the Church Missionary
Society at Pakhoi and Liemchow. One of
the candidates was over ninety years of
age.

At the Summary Court yesterday Mr.
Justice Gompertz mentioned that he had a
letter there from a solicitor about a client
who failed to turn up. The letter was
addressed to the Puisse Judge. "I need
hardly say that letters on official subjects
should be addressed to the Clerk to the
Puisse Judge," his lordship reminded the
solicitors present.

The total output of the Kailan Mining
Administration's mines for the week end-
ing 19th February, 1916, amounted to
51,130 tons and the sales to 53,323 tons.

The curtain rises on "The Angel in the
House" at 9.30 p.m. sharp to-night, by
which time it is hoped that everyone will
be seated. For the convenience of Peak
residents a special tram will leave the Peak
at 9.10 a.m. The performance will con-
clude soon after midnight. On Monday,
however, the usual theatre hour (8.15) will
be reverted to, and consequently the curtain
will fall somewhat earlier. Owing to the
sudden indisposition of Miss Phoebe May,
the part of "Eulalia" has been kindly
undertaken at very short notice by Mrs.
H. W. Looker, for whom the indulgence of
the audience is requested.

The Japanese authorities at Tsingtao
have given permission for the race course
to be used as a golf links, and the old links
are being done up and a very fine ninth
green added, which will make it one of
the best courses in north China (says the
N.C. Daily News). The links are to be
finished and opened by March 1st. At a
recent meeting the following were elected
as a Committee:—Mr. R. N. Eckford,
British Consul, Chairman; and Messrs. D.
McHaffie (Jardine, Matheson & Co. Courtney
(Butterfield & Swire) Armitage (Hong-
kong and Shanghai Bank) and Thomson.

This week the following garments have
been sent by the Kowloon "Little Bit
Workers Society" (through the courtesy
of Messrs. Shewan Tomes) to Colonel
Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., A.D.M.S. Cairo-
District Abnasia, Cairo:—2 dozen pairs
slippers, 15 suits pyjamas, 20 mufflers, 38
pairs mittens and 2 pairs socks; one parcel
of babies' clothes to Miss Vivian, The
Maurice Hotel, 52, Herbert Street, Hor-
ton, London N., and one parcel of men's
clothes to Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and
Sailors' Help Society, The Institute,
Mansfield Street, Haggerston, London,
N.E.

HANDSOME DONATIONS TO
WAR CHARITIES.

\$30,000 FROM THE HONGKONG
JOCKEY CLUB.

The Hongkong Jockey Club has dona-
ted to the War Charities Fund \$35,000,
and to the Blue Cross Fund \$1,000.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A
GOVERNMENT CLERK.

A clerk in the employ of the Education
Department, named Tse Pung U, was
charged at the Magistracy with forging
the signatures of two pupil teachers at
Queen's College.

Detective-Sgt. Murphy said that on
October 31st, Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of
English Schools, gave to his clerk a cheque
for \$40 to cash and to pay the pupil
teachers \$20 each. The only receipt from
the teachers would have been on the pay-
sheet, which was in due course returned
and appeared to have been signed. Re-
cently a complaint was made by the tea-
chers that they had not been paid. The
teachers denied that the signatures on the
pay-sheets were theirs.

The hearing was adjourned until Tues-
day.

"BETTER DARE AND DIE THAN
KULK IN SAFETY."

Although the *Berlin Tageblatt* recent-
ly endeavoured to justify the German fleet's
remaining in the Kiel Canal, it now re-
marks: "Unless German sea-power has
been absurdly overrated, our sea-dogs can-
not show longer content themselves with
merely showing their teeth and remaining
hidden in the canal. Better dare and die
than skulk in safety. Unless they recover
mastery of the seas they will soon look
ridiculous."

AN INTERESTING ANNOUNCE-
MENT.

The arrival of "GOLD BAND"
Cigarettes has set an entirely new
standard of Virginia Excellence.

This brand will have the immediate and
unanimous seal of success stamped upon
it by all discriminating smokers who have
been craving for a Cigarette which is
"just right."

Do not smoke another Cigarette until
you have tried "GOLD BAND." It is
really good.

An absolutely British product manu-
factured by the WESTMINSTER
TOBACCO Co., Ltd., London. [Adv.]

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THE WAR.

POSITION BEFORE VERDUN.

IMPORTANCE OF MEUSE HEIGHTS.

RESERVED OCCUPATIONS TO BE MATERIALLY REDUCED

GERMAN IMPORTS AFTER THE WAR.

BRITISH AND RUSSIANS TO LINK UP.

TURKISH CIVILIANS EVACUATING TREBIZOND.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

PARIS, March 3rd.

The evening communiqué says:—There has been no further infantry action in the Verdun region.

The enemy continued the bombardment of the zone between Malancourt and Forges, west of the Meuse and east of the Meuse, particularly the districts of Vaux, Dambloup, and our trenches at Fresnes, in Woëvre.

Our artillery was very active along the whole of the enemy front.

POSITION BEFORE VERDUN.

IMPORTANT OF HEIGHTS OF MEUSE.

PARIS, March 2nd.

The present position before Verdun is that the German advance is momentarily checked. The French strongly hold the chosen line of resistance between Poivre and Doncourt Bidges. The French are most hopeful. Two thousand Brandenburgers are surrounded at Doncourt. The real battle is on the heights of the Meuse, which rise rapidly from the river east of Verdun. The engagements in Woëvre are of only secondary importance, since the ground there is impracticable owing to the mud, which is unequally commanded by the Meuse heights, and any advance of the Germans in Woëvre will bring them more effectively under the fire of the French guns.

PARISIANS UNMOVED BY BATTLE.

PARIS, March 2nd.

The psychology of Paris in the face of the momentous battle was remarkable. There was no outward sign of the nearness of critical happenings. The theatres were crowded as usual.

BATTLE OF VERDUN.

ENEMY CLAIMS 16,500 PRISONERS.

AMSTERDAM, March 1st.

A Berlin communiqué claims that in the whole battle of Verdun the Germans captured 16,500 prisoners, 78 guns, some of which were heavy, and 88 machine-guns.

WHAT NEUTRALS THINK.

LONDON, March 1st.

Telegrams from Scandinavia and Holland show that the German claims of successes have not arrested the fall in the value of the mark. On the contrary, the depreciation has been accentuated.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, March 1st.

The Admiralty announces that Flight Sub-Lieutenant Simms to-day attacked and shot down a hostile aeroplane which fell in flames a short distance in front of the Belgian lines. The combat and its result were viewed by Belgian soldiers in the trenches.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, March 1st.

The British steamer *Thornaby* has been sunk. All on board were either killed or drowned.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRADE WAR AFTER PEACE. GERMANY NEVER AGAIN ALLOWED TO EXPLOIT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 1st.

At the Guildhall Mr. Bonar Law said that trade was one of our chief war weapons. Germany had plunged the world into misery, believing it would pay. We were united in saying that Germany would never again be allowed to exploit the Empire. We must thoroughly examine the post-war problems, in conjunction with the Dominions, who were as entitled as we were to say what should be the future policy.

Speaking at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Bonar Law announced that there would be an economic Allied Conference in Paris regarding trade war after the war.

GERMAN IMPORTS AFTER WAR. PROHIBITION CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, March 2nd.

The inner circle of the Cabinet, says the *Daily News*, is considering the incorporation in the Budget of an announcement of the prohibition of German imports after the war, and also the inclusion of provisions to encourage imports from the Dominions and Allies by means of preferential duties. A decision has not yet been reached. The matter will be considered at a conference of the Allies in Paris.

IMPORTANCE OF MAINTENANCE OF TRADE.

BRITAIN'S BURDEN OF SUPPLY.

LONDON, March 1st.

During his speech in the Guildhall, at the meeting held to urge national economy, Mr. McKenna laid the greatest emphasis on the inter-dependence of trade and victory. He said we were different from the Allies in this respect, because the ultimate burden of supply falls on Britain, which could only bear it if trade was fully maintained. Amid cheers, Mr. McKenna declared that we must never again be dependent on Germany for the things essential to our trade, and he said the Government were prepared to give assistance to our foreign trade in order to ensure that our bitter enemies shall not have the control they had in the past.

OPIUM RESTRICTIONS. SAFEGUARDING HOME SUPPLIES.

LONDON, March 1st.

In the House of Commons, replying on behalf of the War Trade Committee to questions regarding the withholding of permits to re-export opium, Mr. Bridge-man said it was not considered that the stocks exceed the necessities of the country. The suggestion that imports had been restricted in the interest of manufacturers of morphia was unfounded, and it was not considered that the policy of safeguarding home supplies would injure the country's trade.

GERMAN AGE-TS' WORK.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 1st.

The police have ascertained that two Germans caused the explosion on the steamer *Tennison*.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TSAR'S PREDICTION. BRITISH AND RUSSIANS SOON FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE.

PETROGRAD, March 1st.

The Tsar, thanking the King for the Field-Marshal's Baton, expressed his assurance that the British and the Russians would soon be fighting side by side.

General Sir A. Paget presented the Baton, and said it was a token of the King's affection and a tribute to the heroism of the Russian Army.

TURKS EVACUATING TREBIZOND.

PETROGRAD, March 2nd.

Turkish civilians are evacuating Trebizond.

BULGARIANS COMPLAIN. RUSSOPHIL FEELING GROWING.

LONDON, March 1st.

Router's correspondent at the Headquarters at Salonika says that daily Bulgarian deserters complain of hardships and lack of food, while the Germans are well-fed and are denouncing the country of foodstuffs. Russophil feeling is growing in Bulgaria.

ENLISTMENT AND FRIGHTFULNESS. A NOTABLE DAY.

LONDON, March 1st.

The papers state that a proclamation will be issued in a few days, calling up eight groups of married "attesteds." To-day is the last day for voluntary enlistment, and it also marks the advertised opening of the new submarine "frightfulness."

The papers state that there is little evidence of any widespread desire to attest on the part of the men affected; there were hundreds of recruits in London yesterday, but no rush.

As regards "frightfulness," the new threat is not ridiculed, especially as it is not doubted that Germany has been building new and more powerful submarines; but every confidence is felt in the Navy. The Admiralty appropriately issues a list of forty unarmed British merchantmen and fourteen neutral ships, which have been submarined without warning during the past year, to December 31st, exclusive of undoubted cases of submarining that have been omitted in the absence of actual proof.

RESERVED OCCUPATIONS.

MARRIED MEN TO BE TRANSFERRED.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Mr. Tennant said every endeavour would be made to transfer married men who were liable to service to reserved occupations in place of single men. The power reserved to extend the age-limit for enlistment was not at present considered necessary.

LIST TO BE MATERIALLY REDUCED.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George said the Government intended not only to revise the list of reserved occupations, but to materially reduce it in order to free more men for the Army.

A MORATORIUM FOR MARRIED DERBYITES.

LONDON, March 1st.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long said the Government was considering the question of a moratorium in regard to the liabilities of the married classes.

ARMED MERCHANTMEN QUESTION.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.

The armed merchantmen question will be debated in Parliament.

It is expected that, with the support of the Republicans, a vote of confidence in President Wilson will be passed.

COTTON ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 3rd.

The Civil Service Estimates show the following reduction in the increase in cotton cultivation within the Empire: 1,000 as compared with 10,000; but in Somaliland statistics are 35,000 as compared with 32,000.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY AND HOLLAND. NO SECRET UNDERSTANDING.

THE HAGUE, March 1st.

The Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, denied that there was any secret understanding between Holland and Germany. Holland had in nowise abandoned her liberty of action.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

GIFTS OF MEN AND MONEY.

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons, on the Army Supplementary Estimates, Mr. Forster said that they had received from India £3,000,000, including a most generous contribution from the native States. (Cheers.)

Col. Lockwood said that the House was most grateful for the assistance of the Dominions and the native States in the way of men and money.

"TEMPERANCE" SOCIETIES OF CEYLON. QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, March 3rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that he had no information regarding the resignation of school masters from the Temperance Societies in consequence of the amendment to the Ceylon Education Code, but he would ask for a report. There was no foundation for the suggestion that the Ceylon Government desired to discourage temperance or hostile societies whose real object was the promotion of temperance, but he regretted to say that the establishment of many so-called temperance societies had been largely impossible for any Government to approve.

SIR JOHN NIXON SEES THE KING.

LONDON, March 1st.

General Sir John Nixon has had an audience with His Majesty the King.

DUTCH EAST INDIES. NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL ENTERTAINED.

CAPE TOWN, March 1st.

Count Limburg-Stirum, the new Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, was the principal guest at a lunch given in his honour by General Louis Botha, Lord and Lady Buxton, members of the Cabinet, the Hon. Mr. J. X. Merriman, and Sir T. Smuts, were present.

STRIKE RIOTS IN MADRID.

MADRID, March 1st.

A bakers' strike, owing to the dearth of flour, has led to a general strike and riots. Some arrests have been effected, and a few people wounded. The Mayor has resigned.

AGRICULTURE AND RIVER CONSERVANCY.

MANDATE FROM PEKING.

The following Mandate was issued through the Chongshintang from Peking on February 22nd:—

The development of agriculture is assuredly dependent upon a beneficial system of waterways. Provided the conservation of the rivers to their courses be maintained, not only will water for irrigation purposes be always available, but no bursting (of banks) and flooding (of the country) need be apprehended. I am working day and night, the interest of the people claiming my foremost attention. What is constantly and uppermost in my mind is the plan of conservancy with regard to the waterways near the Capital, the Huaiho, in Kiangsu, and Anhui, the West River, in the Two Kuangs, and the Tungting, in Hunan, affecting, as it is, the life of the people. Thus I am resolved to start all works in connection with the widening and deepening of the waterways; it is only because of limited means that we are obliged to carry out such works at different periods.

Some time ago, Hsu Shih-kuang was appointed Director-General of Conservancy Works on Waterways near the Capital, and Tan Hsueh-heng was appointed Director-General of Works on the West River, whilst as regards the conservation works in respect of the Huaiho, the National Conservancy Bureau has also prepared a detailed plan.

Apart from having started work on waterways adjacent to the Capital, although the difficulty of raising funds or the postponement in concluding a loan has delayed works in other parts of the country, yet, with persistent effort and constant application, we must ultimately succeed, however great our difficulty may be.

Let Tan Hsueh-heng act in conjunction with Chang Ming-chi in directing carefully all works that should be done in the said provinces and see to their progress. As to the Conservation of the Huaiho and the deepening of the Tungting, the National Conservancy Bureau and the Ministries concerned are hereby ordered to consult the civil governors of the said provinces and devise proper methods of procedure. Let deputies be appointed first to make investigations and to survey and make maps. At the same time, funds shall be raised and work started according to the degree of importance, with the object of completing all works of importance in these provinces several years hence, when profitable development of our agricultural pursuits may be confidently expected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW LIQUOR DUTIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your leading article on the above subject you draw attention to the fact that taxation and the cost of living in this Colony have not increased to anything like the same extent as in Great Britain owing to the war. While this is, no doubt, true, it may be pointed out that in Great Britain there has been a great advance in the earnings of the people to counterbalance it.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

[The point to which our correspondent draws attention had not escaped us. It must be borne in mind, however, that the increased earnings to which "Fairplay" refers belong almost exclusively to a class which is not represented among the British community in this Colony. It is the working classes, and not the middle classes, who have chiefly benefited by the condition now prevailing at home, and even they are now called upon to pay income-tax.—Ed.]

HONGKONG WINE DUTIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I have the courtesy of your columns to submit a proposition by which the Government can add to their wine revenue appreciably?

In the good old days, *Vinho Tinto* and *Vinho Branco* (Portuguese table wines) were imported from Portugal and Macau into the Colony in considerable quantities by members of the Portuguese community. Owing to their comparative cheapness—20 cents and 35 cents per quart bottle, respectively, combined with their refreshing, invigorating and health producing qualities, the 200 odd Portuguese families resident here, indulged freely in these beverages.

Upon the enactment of the Liquor Ordinance, which fixed the duty on still wines at 25 cents per quart bottle, prices of these wines went up a 100 per cent., to 75 cents and 80 cents per bottle, respectively. To the underpaid Portuguese the use of their national wines became an expensive luxury and the upshot of it was a heavy falling off in consumption, bordering on total elimination. The recent increase of the duty from 25 cents to 33 cents tends to aggravate the situation and few indeed will be the Portuguese homes which can indulge in the cup that cheers.

Now it occurs to me that the Government can afford the Portuguese community relief, assist in the revival of this trade, increasing their wine revenue at the same time, by revising the duty to a more reasonable level. As matters stand the Government are not tapping a potential source of revenue and are depriving a poor and hardworking community of their national beverages, which are more beneficial than harmful to health.

On an "ad valorem" basis, the duty rates are pronouncedly inequitable, as may be seen from the following figures:—

	Cost.	Duty.	Percentage.
Brandy	\$2.50	\$1.00	40 per cent.
Whisky	2.00	0.66	33 per cent.
Tinto	0.30	0.33	110 per cent.

Trusting that an abler pen than mine will follow up this question.—Yours faithfully,

A TINTO DRINKER.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL SAMOYLOFF.

The funeral of General Vladimir Samoyloff, who died on Feb. 14th between Japan and Shanghai on board the *Andri Lezon* took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai. General Samoyloff represented the Russian Army in Japan both before and after the Russo-Japanese war.

The funeral was accompanied with military honours. Inside the chapel was a distinguished attendance of mourners including the members of the Allied Consular body, Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council and Lieut. General Aoki, who represented the Japanese Army.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Eustachius, pastor of the Greek Orthodox Church in Shanghai, who with four choristers sang the simple service. The firing party and guard of honour were supplied by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps under the command of Major T. E. Truman. A Company (British) provided the firing party, and the guard of honour was composed of the Maxims, the Engineers, "P" Company (British), the Shanghai Scottish, and the Japanese and Italian Companies, 380 men and officers of the S.V.C. turning out. There were also on parade the Annamites and European members of the French Garde Municipale.

THE "BARALONG" CASE.

The London correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* has received from a reliable neutral source confirmation of the report in the *Aftenposten* according to which the malefactor who gave evidence against the crew of the *Baralong* themselves committed the acts complained of by the Germans.

FOUR V.C.S.

DEEDS THAT SAVED MANY LIVES.

A list of war honours issued recently is headed by the names of three corporals and one private who are awarded the Victoria Cross for acts of conspicuous bravery. Two of the recipients are Territorial. The list is as follows:—
NO. 1685 CORPL. ALFRED A. BURT, 1ST HERTS (T.F.).

For most conspicuous bravery at Guiney, September 27th, 1915. His company had lined the front trench preparatory to an attack, when a large mine-venter bomb fell into the trench. Corporal Burt, who well knew the destructive power of this class of bomb, might easily have got under cover behind a traverse, but he immediately went forward, put his foot on the fuse, wrenched it out of the bomb, and threw it over the parapet, thus rendering the bomb innocuous. His presence of mind and great pluck saved the lives of others in the trench.

NO. 9730 PTE. JOHN CAFFEY, 2ND YORK AND LANCES.

For most conspicuous bravery. Nov. 16, 1915, near La Brique. A man of the West Yorkshire Regiment had been badly wounded, and was lying in the open, unable to move, in full view of, and about 300 to 400 yards from, the enemy's trenches. Corporal Stirk, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Caffrey at once started out to rescue him, but at the first attempt, they were driven back by shrapnel fire. Soon afterwards they started again, under close sniping and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in reaching and bandaging the wounded man, but just as Corporal Stirk had lifted him on his back, Caffrey's back, he himself was shot in the head. Caffrey put down the wounded man, bandaged Corporal Stirk, and helped him back into safety. He then returned and brought in the man of the West Yorkshire Regiment. He had made three journeys across the open, under close and accurate fire, and had risked his own life to save others with the utmost coolness and bravery.

NO. 8-107 CORPL. ALFRED DRAKE, 8TH RIFLE BRIGADE.

For most conspicuous bravery on the night of November 23rd, 1915, near La Brique, France. He was one of a patrol of four which was reconnoitring towards the German lines. The patrol was discovered when close to the enemy, who opened heavy fire with rifles and a machine gun, wounding the officer and one man. The latter was carried back by the last remaining man, Corporal Drake remained with his officer and was last seen kneeling beside him and bandaging his wounds regardless of the enemy's fire. Later a rescue party, crawling near the German lines, found the officer and corporal, the former unconscious, but alive and bandaged. Corporal Drake beside him dead and riddled with bullets. He had given his own life and saved his officer.

NO. 1147 CORPL. SAMUEL MEKOSHKA, 1-6TH W. YORKS (T.F.).

For most conspicuous bravery near the Yser on November 19th, 1915. He was with a platoon of about 20 non-commissioned officers and men, who were holding an isolated trench. During a very heavy bombardment by the enemy six of the platoon were killed and seven wounded, while all the remainder were more or less buried. When the senior non-commissioned officers had been either killed or wounded Corporal Mekoshka at once took command, sent a runner for assistance, and, in spite of no less than 10 more big shells falling within 20 yards of him, continued to dig out the wounded and buried men in full view of the enemy and at close range from the German trenches. By his promptness and magnificent courage and determination he saved at least four lives.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

CHANCELLOR INTERROGATED IN THE REICHSTAG.

The full text of Herr Liebknecht's questions asked in the Reichstag on December 20th are given for the first time by the Berne correspondent of the *Morning Post*:—

I. Is the Chancellor aware that during the present war, hundreds of thousands of the Armenian population in the Turkish Empire, which is our ally, have been driven from their homes and butchered? What representations has the Chancellor made to the Allied Turkish Empire in order that the necessary measures may be made to ensure the remainder of the Armenian population in Turkey being treated as human beings and to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities?

II. Is the Government prepared without delay to place before the Reichstag information concerning the condition of the population in the foreign territories in German occupation; how this population is supplied with provisions (food, clothing and housing accommodation); what is their state of health; what is their legal situation; how many punishments and measures of reprisals have been taken against them by the German authorities, and of what nature and on what grounds; to what extent they have been subjected to requisitions for the Army; and on what principles this requisitioning was carried out; also, what is the amount of the contributions imposed on this population, especially on the Belgians?

III. Is the Government prepared to lay before the Reichstag without delay information concerning:—
The general and special measures taken by the German military and civilian authorities during the war, on the plea of the state of martial law prevailing, to abolish the right of association and meetings and personal freedom (for instance, suppression of meetings, dissolutions of associations, violations of the secrecy of the post, police supervision of telephonic communication, arrests, houses searched, etc.), and particularly the number of civilians under arrest (enclot) by the military or police during the war, without legal trial, and on what grounds they were so arrested, and for how long.

BATTLE OF IDEALS. THE ASPIRATIONS OF CANADA.

SIR R. BORDEN'S FAITH IN THE FUTURE.

Sir Robert Borden delivered two or three timely and impressive speeches at New York recently. As Prime Minister of Canada he speaks with authority to the American people.

As a son of Nova Scotia speaking to the Pilgrims he emphasized the intimate relations between New England and the Eastern Provinces of Canada, recalled that many thousands of Canadians had fought for the North in the Civil War, and rejoiced that an American Legion was forming in Canada to go overseas with Canadians in the defence of freedom and civilization. In eloquent sentences he explained the position of Canada, interpreted its spirit, emphasized its duties and obligations, and described its achievements, ending:—

Our Empire seems to us something greater than it was a year ago; when mighty armies from the Dominions and Dependencies arrayed themselves in its battle line, a new and impressive epoch in its history was marked. These pregnant events have already given birth to a new order. It is realized that the great policies and questions which concern and govern the issues of peace and war cannot in future be assumed by the people of the British Islands alone.

Realizing to the full the tragedy of this war, we in Canada pray that "the roaring loom of time" may weave the mighty events of the next 12 months into an abiding peace. But there is with us the most intense conviction that the cause for which we fight does truly concern the freedom of the world, and that there can be no enduring peace until it fully prevails. Interwoven with this conviction is an equally intense and unalterable determination to spare no effort and shrink from no sacrifice necessary to make so great a cause triumphant. Finally we have faith that this war heralds not the *dis* but the *re*generation of our civilization, founded as it is upon so many centuries of aspiration, endeavour, and sacrifice; faith also that humanity's struggle against the enthronement of force above right will not be in vain.

Speaking to the New England Society, the Prime Minister rejoiced that for a century peace had prevailed between the United States and Canada, that by mutual forbearance and restraint many difficult situations had been adjusted, and that more and more the relations between the two countries were founded on true understanding and sincere good will. "All honour," he said, "to the statesmen who so guided the affairs of either country as to prevent the awful calamity of war between two kindred peoples." Glancing at the significance of the war he said:—

Without pausing to speak of the mighty influence which this war must exercise upon the world's future, I may be permitted to express my conception of what it will accomplish for the closer unity of our Empire. Never before have the Mother Country and the various Dominions and Dependencies been so closely united in ideal inspiration and effort as in this conflict. In hospitals and convalescent homes beyond the seas I have many times met men from the British Islands, from Australia, New Zealand, and Canada brought together in close association and comradeship, each learning the better to realize their Empire, and all united in a common determination to do their duty in this war to the end. One can hardly exaggerate the immense advantage of such association and blending of the Empire's manhood.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON NEUTRAL NATIONS AND THE WAR.

Much sooner than was expected after his recent illness Sir Wilfrid Laurier has reappeared on the public platform. So long as he has the strength for the service he loves he will lead the Liberal Party, and assuredly the party would not have it otherwise. Like Sir Robert Borden, he has eschewed partisan controversy since the war began. In a speech at Montreal, he pledged himself anew to co-operation with the Government in all necessary measures for the prosecution of the war and to abstention from domestic controversy until peace is restored. He said:—

When the war started what should have been the attitude of the Liberal Party? I have already told you that the Liberal idea was a passion for right and justice. These ideas Britain did not seek this war, but rather sought to avoid it, and she could have avoided it if she had wished to accept the shameful proposal of Germany. But she did not do so, and to-day she is fighting for the independence of Belgium and for the integrity of France and to save civilization. This is why I declared that I would support the Government of Canada and that Canada should participate with all her forces in this glorious undertaking. You may say that I have spoken on this war only in regard to civilization, which is no doubt great, but what will it be for Canada? Canada cannot stand aside! No, it cannot. I will go further: this war interests not only the people fighting but also the neutral nations. I except none. If Germany triumphs, we would immediately be under German rule.

INSURANCE OF SHIPS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman, answering Mr. Peto, said:—The rates of premium charged on hulls under the Government War Risks Insurance scheme are as follows:—

At the outbreak of war—1 per cent. for a voyage; 2 per cent. for a round voyage; 2½ per cent. for a 91 days time policy.

September 1, 1914—1 per cent. for a voyage; 2 per cent. for a round voyage; 2 per cent. for a 91 days time policy.

December 17, 1915—1 per cent. for a voyage; 2½ per cent. for a round voyage; 30s. per cent. for a 91 days time policy.

The value for which ships can be insured under the Government scheme has been increased, and this involves a corresponding rise in the amount of premium paid.

KING CONSTANTINE ON HIS ATTITUDE.

"BETWEEN GERMAN CHARYBDIS AND ENGLISH SCYLLA."

SCETCHES OF THE ENTENTE'S SUCCESS.

[BY MARTIN H. DONOHUE.]

King Constantine honoured me with an audience to-day. His Majesty authorizes me to transmit the following message:— "Actuated by genuine and sincere friendship with the Sovereign and the people of Great Britain, I send the warmest New Year's greetings. I fervently hope that this calamitous world-war will have terminated before the dawn of the succeeding year."

The King received me in his study on the first floor of the palace. The King's busy pen had been laid aside temporarily as I entered. The long bureau table which faced the open window was covered with books of State and documents. The latter had still to be read, revised, approved, or rejected. In the centre, behind the big ink-stand, was a massive silver cigarette box, the joint gift of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. King Constantine of Greece, while never forgetting the dignity of his Royal position, looks with an unfriendly eye upon over-ceremoniousness or too much formality; he has a happy knack of being able to put his visitor at his ease.

Ours was essentially a man-to-man chat. It was Constantine, the King, who looked on, it was the man who spoke. The King, one soon realizes, is straight-forward and blunt of speech. The firm jaw indicates latent ferocity and strength of character in a sanguine temperament where will and determination run a neck-and-neck race.

There is that redeeming trait of a keen sense of humour which serves to tone down the ruggedness of the most imperious of minds. The King would tell a story against himself with the same zest and vim as he would dictate a piece of his mind to some important Ambassador Envoy.

SOLDIERLY DIRECTNESS.

As I soon perceived, his methods are those of the soldier rather than of the diplomat. Circumlocution he finds irksome, and finesse—the average diplomatist's armoury—he looks upon as absolutely artificial, a sort of moral *cheval de frise* often thrown up to hide the barrenness of some political *terroir* behind it.

"Personally," said the King, "I always like to go straight to the point. As a soldier, I prefer dealing with soldiers; they grasp one's point of view quicker. That is why I was delighted to see Lord Kitchener and General de Castelnau. There is a bond of *amaraderie* and a quick intuition which unite every soldier wearing uniform."

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

"I see I am still misunderstood in England," he said good-humouredly, "and the *Daily Chronicle* has launched its barbed arrows in my direction. My relations have always been excellent with your paper, and I remember, with gratitude, its work in the alleviation of our stricken soldiers in the way of 1897."

"I do not mind being attacked, but I insist on being given fair-play. According to some of the smaller fry among the illustrated newspapers, I am depicted as wandering round ever with a marshal's baton clasped in my hand, chiefly, I presume, because the baton is German."

"All this, too, of course, lends piquancy to the attacks upon my policy, but these critics, in their eagerness to score at my expense, forget that I also am a Field Marshal of the Greek army, and, further, while charging me with being the Kaiser's brother-in-law, which is true, they forget something that I never forget—*that*, that I am the cousin of King George of England."

PLEDGE OF NEUTRALITY.

"I don't mind how much my politics are criticised, so long as it is admitted that I am still a gentleman and a man of honour. There is a cloud of unjust suspicion which has gathered round my name. Some of the English Press is ever busy in its propagation. I want to dissipate these suspicions, which are worthless and groundless."

"Why should my word be doubted? It has been pledged to benevolent neutrality. It still holds, and always will hold, good. I am pleased to see that certain of your statesmen on both sides of the House of Commons loyally believe in me and never have questioned the sincerity of my promise to the Allies."

"The fierce light that still beats upon the throne, has been concentrated with twenty-fold intensity upon myself and my actions, and I can assure you," said the King, laughing, "it has been no neutral light either."

His Majesty added: "Neither my opinions nor my pledges have been in any way modified, because I am a man of honour. My word holds good to-day as it did yesterday. I want to get this firmly into the heads of your London editors and into the minds of English people."

"It is said that Greece, after the war and the final victory which the Allies look upon as already theirs, will be isolated and sent to Coventry because her present neutrality will have forfeited the friendship of the Entente Powers."

"I cannot help this. My duty is to my country, and that duty unmistakably calls upon me to be neutral. Speaking dispassionately, as a soldier, I cannot see that the military results achieved up to date justify the Entente's belief in final and crushing victory."

"It is no wish or desire of mine to join either belligerent, because, as I have already said, I am convinced that the interests of Greece are best served by her standing aloof from the struggle."

GERMAN ARMY AND BRITISH NAVY.

"As a soldier, I frankly say I should view with a feeling of positive alarm the prospect of attacking Germany, not because I happen to be the Kaiser's brother-

GERMAN REVERSE IN CHAMPAGNE.

WORST DEFEAT SINCE THE MARNE.

The gravity of the German defeat in Champagne may be gauged by the fact that the reverse is even admitted, though in a carefully guarded form by the official German report. As a matter of fact the German troops who attempted to break through the French line suffered their heaviest defeat since the battle of the Marne. The offensive in Champagne was launched after the usual cloud of gas and a bombardment with suffocating shells. The gas was again driven forward by mechanical means. It appears to be the fact that two German battalions which came behind the gas cloud in a certain sector had to make a hurried return to their starting-point because they were caught in a terrible enfilading fire from the French rifles and machine-guns. A whole German brigade tried to debouch from the von Moltke redoubt. Half were thrown against the index-finger of the hand of Massiges, while the remainder tried to force the gap between the point and the position known as the Baston, climbing up the glois of the index-finger. The attack, which resulted in terrible slaughter, was brave but very useless. Men were mown down in rows, and their bodies went rolling down the hill to the bottom. The attack was a failure, disastrous and complete. It is not definitely known yet what was the precise number of reserves the enemy concentrated in Champagne, but there is no doubt that he intended an offensive on the same gigantic scale as the French undertook last autumn. The only difference was that the French gained the biggest success since the Marne and the Germans have experienced one of the greatest checks. The Saxons were the heaviest sufferers, and by all accounts their losses were enormous. In several masses they came and by hundreds they went down before our Allies' fire. I may be authoritatively stated that the artillery stopped what would have been a severe set-back to the French and turned the tide to a magnificent victory.

GERMANY'S RESERVES.

ESTIMATED IN JANUARY AT 770,000 MEN.

Commandant de Orosien argues in the *Matin* that Germany has only about three-quarters of a million men in reserve. Exhaustion of her man-power is at hand.

At the outbreak of war Germany had, according to her own returns, 9,370,000 men from 19 to 45 years of age, available for military service of one kind or another.

On January 1st last Germany's man-power, he argues, is thus to be accounted for:—

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) Men in arms | 4,500,000 |
| (2) 16 months' losses, at an average rate of loss of 200,000 men a month | 3,300,000 |
| (3) Munitions workers and others kept at home for the needs of the country | 700,000 |
| (4) Germans retained abroad | 200,000 |

Total

Thus there remain out of the original number only 770,000 men to draw upon. These, with the wounded men who have been cured, constitutes the last reserve that Germany can mobilize.

The writer declares that four months hence Germany will be unable to fill the gaps without calling out the 400,000 or 500,000 men between the ages of 45 and 50, who are physically utilisable and happen to be free from any military obligation, i.e., not belonging to the Landsturm, or other categories, all of which have already been called up. This will, no doubt, be the business, before the Reichstag in its next session.

in-law, but simply because Germany has proved herself to be a powerful military nation.

"On the other hand, I should view with even greater apprehension the prospect of attacking England because, as a professional soldier, I realise the force and might of her Navy first, and am perfectly aware that she could blow my coast towns about my ears and put a speedy end to Greek trade and commerce."

"Am I not, right in seeking to evade the dangers of the German Charybdis no less than those of the English Scylla?"

"IF THE BULGARS COME."

I ventured to ask the King what would be the attitude of Greece if the Bulgars came over the frontier. He replied that if he did not think they would come. If he did he felt convinced that they would depart peacefully at the conclusion of operations against the Allies.

The relations of the two countries were excellent, and he did not place much credence in the old women's stories of interested diplomatists. Anyway, Greece was well able and determined to look after herself.

"There is another thing," he added. "I don't quite see what the Allies are supposed to be doing in remaining. I could understand their presence as long as there was a possibility of aiding Serbia, but now that the object of the mission has failed, why remain? No useful military purpose is now to be served."

Another thing, too. It is fairly obvious that if the Anglo-French withdrawal and sought a fresh and more profitable field of military operations, the armies of the Central Powers would withdraw also, and the situation would solve itself."

He doubted if there would be an offensive on either side, so he might not unreasonably expect to see a Balkan military stalemate.

Touching upon the Dardanelles Expedition, the King paid a tribute to the heroism and tenacity of the troops engaged. He had no wish adversely to criticise the gallant effort that had failed, but if the Allies had only listened to the counsel of those who understood the military difficulties of the Dardanelles better than themselves they would never have gone there.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Nagasaki, Awor Hotel	Amoy
Chowkamsang, Kangsheng	Shanghai
Long, Commaught Road	Tokio
Aokland, Chartwell Bank	Amoy
Footstahun	Amoy

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. Quinquagesima Sunday, 5th March. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial; Venite, Stanley; Psalm, 24 and 25; Te Deum, Oakley in F. Jubilate, Hayes in F. Anthem, "God shall wipe away all tears." Field; Hymn, 210. *A B.* Psalm, 24, verses 1, 2, 9 and 10 in unison; Psalm, 24, verses 1, 16 and 21 in unison. "God Save the King." Holy Communion (12 Noon). Evensong, 5.45. Responses: Ferial; Psalm, of the 5th evening; Magnificat, Cambridge (12th morning); Nunc Dimittis, Jones (12th morning); Hymn, 211, (T. 108), 255 and 24.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday, 5th March:—8 a.m., Holy Communion 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherston.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 5th March. Sunday Services Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Hymns, 347, 165, 109 and 110. Subject, "Not Peace, but a Swor." Evening Service at 6. Hymns, 323, 6, 293 and 107. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

GOSPEL HALL.

10 AND 12 BEDFORD STREET.

Weekly Services:—
Sunday:—Breaking of Bread for Believers, only, 11 a.m.
Sunday:—Children's Sunday School, 5 p.m.
Sunday:—Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Monday:—Gospel Meeting for Chinese, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday:—Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m.
Thursday:—Bible Class, 8 p.m.
Saturday:—Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 12.05 a.m.—A depression is still shown to the north of Hokkaido, a feeble anti-cyclone is central over N'a'a.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the coast from Shanghai to Tonkin, and slightly from Tonkin to Borneo. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Light or variable wind; cloudy, foggy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow. No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

10.30 a.m.—Annual Flower and Vegetable Show in the Botanic Gardens.
9.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.

Monday, 6th March:—
9.30 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cross Fund.

Wednesday, 29th March:—
11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

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would seem a welcome relief to many who suffer the red hot pain thrusts of neuralgia.


These are the hopeless torture-wracked beings who live in the shadow of constant dread of the stabbing, twisting, unbearable sudden pains and spasms of neuralgia.

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has relieved and cured countless thousands of cases of neuralgia. Rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, strains, swelling, chest pains, backaches, earaches, toothaches and all other painful external maladies must also go.

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MABIE, TODD & Co.,
Manufacturers, LONDON.

CATALOGUE FREE

MONEY WASTED ON FOOD.

Every penny counts in the kitchen nowadays. Food prices have mounted rapidly. They are likely to keep high. You can't afford to waste; that is very certain.

To go hungry because food is not obtainable is bad enough! But to starve in the midst of plenty—with good money in your pocket and no hindrance to buying—is infinitely worse. Yet, this is what a host of people are doing to-day. Starving, mind you, not for the lack of food, but because their digestive organs have lost tone and cannot properly digest the food they eat. Remember, it is not what you eat, but what you digest, that nourishes your body and sustains your life.

Unless food is converted by the digestive processes into a condition in which it can be absorbed into the system, muscles, bone, nerve and brain are slowly but surely starved. In other words, they fail to get all the nourishment they need to keep them strong and healthy.

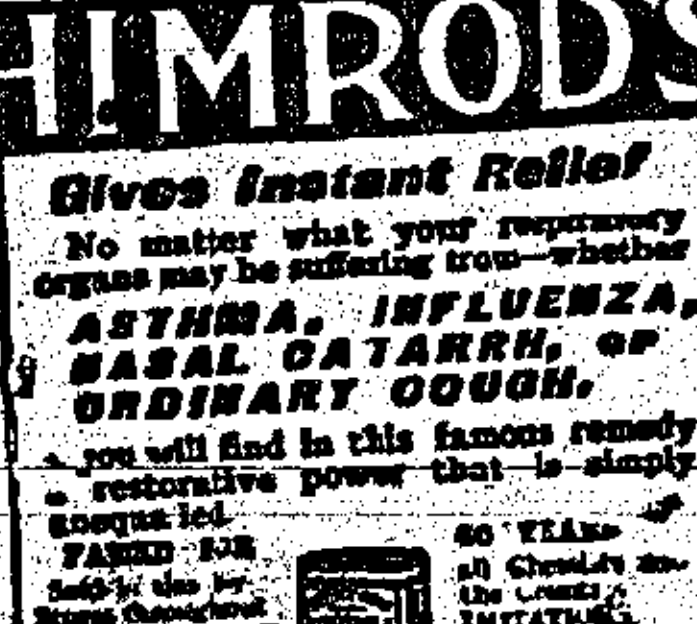
Food in such a case is indeed sometimes positively harmful. It hinders instead of helps, weakens instead of strengthens. How! Because it ferments in the stomach or intestines. Impurities are given off which find their way into the blood and affect disastrously the whole body.

If you would get full value from the food you eat, you must see to it that your digestive organs are always equal to the work you give them to do. Now and then, from one cause or another, they may lose tone. At such times you will find it better to save a shilling or two on food and spend it on Mother Seigel's Syrup than to pile up misery for yourself, by continuing to eat more than your weakened organs can properly digest.

This renowned remedy clears the system of the injurious products of indigestion, and by toning up and stimulating the stomach, liver and bowels enables you to digest, and draw nourishment from what you eat. You will then no longer have to deplore money wasted on food.

In confirmation of the remarkable efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup, read this letter from Mrs. M. Peterson, Oxford Street, Weybridge, Cape Province, on April 18th, 1914:— "For a number of years I suffered very much from a complication of stomach disorders, and was reduced to a sad state of weakness and nervous debility. My appetite disappeared, and the little food I ate was generally the forerunner of a bilious attack. I also suffered from constipation, flatulence, and dizziness, and many restless and sleepless nights, and on rising in the morning was usually afflicted with a splitting headache, and found food utterly distasteful."

"I tried all possible means to combat my complaints, but nothing helped or gave me any relief. Two years ago I was recommended to use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and that seemed to be the remedy I had been in search of. A few doses gave me relief, and I soon recovered my health and strength. I attribute my recovery entirely to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and as I have not suffered since from any of the above symptoms it proves the cure a permanent one."



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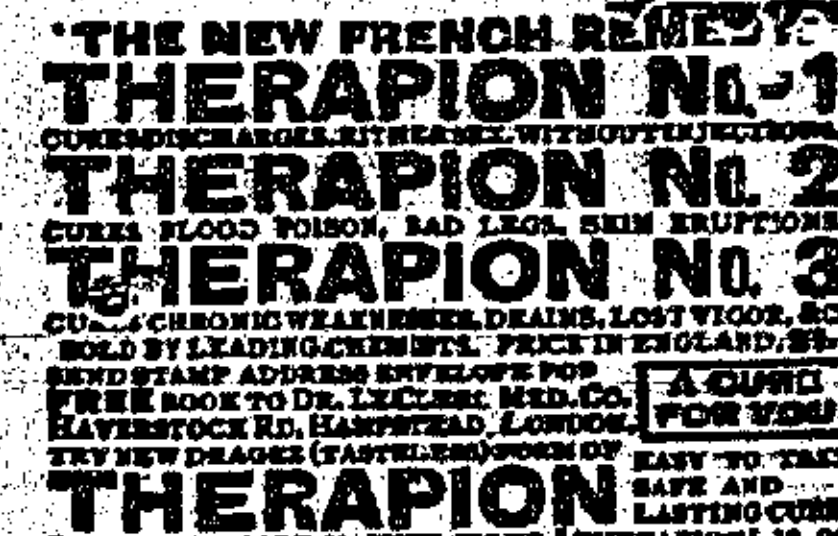
- Far Eastern News.
- Hongkong.
- Fay Eastern Men and the War.
- Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
- Leading Articles:—
- The Fruit of Folly.
- British Trade Methods.
- The High Cost of Living.
- The New Liquor Duties.
- Bohemian Concert.
- Random Reflections.
- Shipping Notes.
- Shipping Records of Shanghai in 1915.
- A Hongkong Opium Case.
- Hongkong Legislative Council.
- New Catholic Orphanage.
- Police Notes.
- Strike at Hongkong Shipbuilding Yards.
- Kowloon Railway Station.
- Kiangnan Dock Extension.
- Shamoen Municipal Council.
- Shamoen Amusements.
- Hongkong Voluntary Aid.
- Trading with the Enemy.
- A Mysterious Affair.
- British Trade in China.
- Lynn Entertainment Club.
- Local Sport.
- Sale of Race Ponies.
- Armed Robbery Hunted.
- Germany Seized on the "China."
- The Law Courts.
- Intestacy Case at Canton.
- Forestry in China.
- Alleged "Conspiracy" in Formosa.
- Passenger List.
- Companies:—
- China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.
- Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
- Laou Kung Moy Co.
- Langkats.
- Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
- Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.
- Chinese Telegrams.
- Correspondence:—
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Hongkong, 4th March, 1916.



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